

FAIRCHILD'S STATEMENT

Ex-President of Kansas Agricultural College on Populist Hypocrisy.

Plain Statement of the Causes That Led Up to the Radical Partisan Change in the Educational Policy of the Manhattan State Institution.

To the People of Kansas:

I have purposely refrained from any part in newspaper controversy over reorganization of the Kansas state agricultural college, believing that both the college and its officers were too well and favorably known to suffer from either expressed or implied misrepresentation. I have also felt that the reorganizing force should be unimpeded in the designs and plans of reorganization. Now that the work is completed, it seems proper that I should give to my thousands of friends in all parts of a plain, unvarnished account of this raid upon a state educational institution. In doing this I shall adhere to the facts as they have come to my knowledge, without extenuation and without malice, and I hope to honor in practice the example of one who "being reviled reviled not again."

The story must begin with the populist victory in 1892, when Hon. Harrison Kelley attacked the state institutions through the press, as giving no attention to political economy in the courses of study. In April 1893 Mr. Kelley, as one of four regents appointed by Gov. Lewelling, made the same charge, and when shown that political economy had always occupied a prominent place in the fourth and best year of the course, he claimed that such teaching should come earlier, and that the new line of finance and government ownership of industries had no fair representation. In this feeling his colleagues shared and the result, after much deliberation, was the appointment of a committee of three to inquire of the college a series of weekly lectures upon these debated topics, during the fall and winter of 1893-4.

The lecturers, to represent various views, were chosen by unanimous consent of the committee. Eight lectures were given during the fall term, all but two by known friends of the new ideas, Chaplain Biddison and Mrs. Lease among them; but in the January meeting of the board the following was adopted:

Whereas, The lectures in the economic course have not been well attended by students;

Resolved, That the course be discontinued for the present with a view to establishing at some future time a lectureship on economic topics.

In April, 1894, the six appointed members of the board were populists and adopted the following, presented by Regent Hoffman: "Whereas, It is important that the agricultural classes, from the ranks of which the majority of the students of this college come, understand the economic laws which underlie all civilization; and whereas the board of regents is of the opinion that less time and attention than the importance of the subject demands have been given to it, either in the regular course of study or in lectures on this and related subjects. Therefore be it resolved, that all lectures of one hour each be given during the fall and winter terms of each year on political economy by some member of the faculty or by some other competent person designated or employed by the board of regents. These lectures are to take the place of the Friday afternoon lectures heretofore given by the faculty on various topics. They shall be distributed as may best suit the best interests of the faculty and students, but shall all be given in the fall and winter terms. These lectures shall treat of the subject (political economy) consecutively, commencing with the primary concepts of the science, treating fully and dispassionately the various aspects of the economic and social problems, and shall be non-partisan, but shall not ignore nor unfairly treat the positions taken by what is commonly known as the new school of political economists. The principles maintained by the advocates of internationalization, public control of public utilities and the reform of the financial or monetary system shall be fairly stated and candidly examined with a view of leading the student to grasp the principles involved in science of production and distribution without bias or prejudice."

Prior to the adoption of this resolution, hours were spent in caucus over a proposition (so I have been told by one of the members) to reorganize the entire institution and make the industrialist a partisan organ. The plan failed for want of unanimity, my informant with others being unwilling, as he said, "to let the party make a fool of itself."

In June, 1894, these resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That President Fairchild and the faculty be and are hereby instructed to so rearrange the duties and positions occupied by the professors and instructors as to fill the vacancy caused by leave of absence granted to Prof. Nichols and leave vacant instead some full chair, which shall include political economy, and thus this re-arrangement be submitted to the board of regents for their action at their meeting July 17, 1894; and further:

Resolved, That the committee on employees open correspondence with educators and educational institutions for the purpose of securing a competent professor to fill the chair of political economy at an annual salary not exceeding \$1,600, and that said committee have authority to invite one or more persons to appear before the board of regents at their next meeting, as applicants for said position, for the action of the board of regents.

At the July meeting, Prof. T. E. Will appeared by invitation of Regent Hoffman, his name having been suggested by Mr. Fower, editor of the Arena. Other candidates appeared at their own motion. Prof. Will was elected, the expenses of his journey from Boston and back being paid by the board. It was arranged that Prof. Will should hold the chair of political economy, teaching the course heretofore given by the president of the college, giving the annual course of 13 lectures in the college chapel, as provided at the April meeting, and doing such other teaching as should not interfere with the regular duties of his chair.

In the fall of 1894, for the first time in the history of the college, the report of the regents was given a partisan bias. Regent Kelley and Hoffman with myself were appointed to prepare the report on printing. The direction of these gentlemen I submitted to each the draft for approval. After delay of more than a week it was returned with the following interpolations, shown in brackets: "The attendance of students, shown 38 less for the last year than in the previous year, due to the prevailing financial depression caused by the policy of dominant political parties."

"Your board and regents, in coming in contact with the sons and daughters of the farmers of the state, who constitute a large portion of the students, have realized more than ever that it is not a lack of industry or unfavorable methods of farming or the unfavorableness of climate, which have caused the widespread and steadily increasing poverty among the agricultural and laboring classes. The unremittent soil of the farmer, in which sons and daughters take part even during childhood, has indeed yielded him large quantities of grain, great numbers of cattle, hogs, horses and other domestic animals. He has produced enough of the useful and necessary things of life that with fair equitable exchange, would bring prosperity in place of poverty, comfort in place of humiliating drudgery, and content and patriotism in place of unrest and dissipation."

"It is hoped that giving more attention to the study of the economic principles which govern the distribution of wealth will stimulate a healthy inquiry among the people into the causes that depress industry and paralyze agriculture. With this purpose in view, the board of regents has instituted the general course of lectures on political economy, already referred to, and has ranked the study of political economy in the post-graduate course, commensurate with its importance."

The annual meeting of the legislature of 1896, a week before the inauguration of a republican governor, gave opportunity, quickly taken, to confirm a populist majority in the board for another year, and in April, 1896, the following was adopted: "Resolved, that the faculty, through the president, submit to the board of regents, at their next meeting, for their approval or rejection, written reports of a change of the course of study which will permit the introduction of the study of economic science, not later than the first term of the third year, and will give not less than six terms

study of economic science, including one term of history, one term of civics, and one term of psychology."

The history and civics belonged to the chair occupied by Prof. White and the psychology to the chair of the president. The faculty at once took up the proposition, appointing a committee to devise ways and means and after extended discussion of all the pros and cons submitted to the board in June, 1895, the following:

Statement to Board of Regents Regarding Changes in Course of Study.

In response to the resolution of the board of regents that the faculty be to submit the following statements of opinion:

1. That the course of study now provides full work for all students.

2. That the line of study including history, civics and economics, has steadily equal prominence with other lines of study; having already been extended, one year ago, by one-half term's work in history of industry and science.

3. That the only way in which the additional economic work can be provided for in the course is either by crowding out work now given, or by introducing elective work; in either case permitting students to graduate without having had studies we consider essential to such an education as this institution should provide.

That the faculty one year ago devoted several weeks to the consideration of changes in the course of study permitting elective work in the lines made most prominent by the act establishing the college, namely, agriculture and the mechanic arts; deciding finally by an almost unanimous vote against introducing elective work in the limited four years' course. We decided, instead, to especially encourage such students as may desire more extended work in any of the several lines to which we introduce them in the regular course to take five years for graduation; thus devoting the equivalent of a year's work to elective studies.

4. We suggest that an advantage may be gained by transposing the history and political economy now in the course and we hereby recommend this change.

5. We also recommend the following, viz: That without altering the present course of study save by transposing geology and political economy as recommended above, the degree of B. S. be granted, as now, to students who successfully complete the required work; but that students desiring to extend their work be permitted to elect studies from the beginning of the fourth year, the student on completing a five year's course, be granted the degree of B. S., with mention on diploma of special proficiency in the line or lines to which he has devoted chief attention, and that such a student, on completing one year of post-graduate work, be granted the degree of M. S.

6. In view of the considerations urged above, we respectfully request the board to take no action on the question whether further changes in the course of study than those above recommended may not be avoided.

7. It is, however, notwithstanding the above protest, the board still deem it necessary and wise to make further changes, we submit the following modifications as those most free from objections:

(a) Let political economy be made elective against the following fourth-year studies: English literature in the fall term and veterinary science and floriculture in the winter term; and engineering and literature in the spring term; the studies to be so arranged that the student so desiring may complete the terms of elective political economy in the fourth year, preferably in the fall and winter terms.

(b) Let political economy be made elective against the following fourth-year studies: English literature in the fall term and veterinary science and floriculture in the winter term; and engineering and literature in the spring term; the studies to be so arranged that the student so desiring may complete the terms of elective political economy in the fourth year, preferably in the fall and winter terms.

(c) Let political economy be made elective against the following fourth-year studies: English literature in the fall term, veterinary science and floriculture in the winter term, and engineering and literature in the spring term; but, in addition to the elective work already named, let any college department offer elective work in any term in the fourth year in which such department has no required study.

(d) Political economy to be optional against physics, meteorology, physics and history of science and industry, and engineering and literature of the fourth year.

(e) Political economy to be optional against physics and history of science and industry in the winter term and engineering and literature in the spring term.

The board, at this time having four populist members, accepted the judgment of the faculty, and adopted the change suggested, viz: No. 6 above, dispensing with the services of a rhetorical instructor to save room for Prof. Will, and to avoid disturbing the chairs of others.

In April, 1896, gave the republicans a majority in the board and the annual course of 13 chapel lectures on economic science was exchanged for the old plan of lectures by the faculty in rotation. Prof. Will, with all of the employees, gave an assurance of his place till September 1, 1897, by adoption of a recommendation of the committee on employees, of which Mr. Hoffman was a member, that no changes be made during the next college year.

During the campaign of 1896, Prof. Will prepared an elaborate chart of facts concerning the college act of 1873, and by artful insinuations as to motives fixed "the crime" upon Hon. John Sherman. This matter he presented before his class and later, at request of some students, before a general audience in the city, publishing the chart, most of the insinuations being eliminated by my request, in the industrialist. In a political address at Manhattan, Gov. Leedy complimented the students' silver chip for his numbers, remarking that with the present professor of economic science, the students would soon all be free silver.

Prof. Will's address in the city awakened criticism and immediately after the announcement of victory for the fusion party, Prof. Will challenged several political opponents to a debate of "The Crime," suggesting that they might gain the aid of Hon. John Sherman himself. At once the rumor came of statements by party leaders that Prof. Will would be installed president of the college, that professors who had criticized would now have to give place to the professor of economic science, and that Mr. Limbhooker, who had publicly denounced the college authorities as obstacles to reform, was to be local regent, being endorsed by the chairman of the state central committee. When a gentleman who had been regent during the Lewelling administration, and whose interest in the college was proved by graduation of five of his children, sought endorsement for re-appointment from the county committee of his district, he was informed that Mr. Limbhooker was preferred, because they could not otherwise make the necessary changes in the faculty.

In January, Mr. Hoffman, as member of the legislative committee of the board, introduced for Prof. Will to assist in the lobby, and retained him in consultation during most of the session. Together they framed the bill which so reorganized the board as to insure a populist majority for four years, whatever the fortunes of politics. Prof. Will himself, after finding that the governor desired the bill so amended as to deprive the president of the college of ex-officio powers as regent, adjusted the wording to suit. Prof. Will's activity at the close of the session was the bill from disaster, and he has since stated to me in the presence of Mr. Hoffman that his extra anxiety for the safe passage and early publication of the bill was due to his knowledge that the reorganization of the college was dependent upon the action of the administration and Mr. Hoffman would not undertake the task unless the populists were secured in power for at least four years, while there were plenty of less able men in the party who would attempt it with but two years assured. Both have informed me that all of the five members appointed last winter were pledged before confirmation to the action undertaken in April. Mr. Hoffman also framed the bill reducing salaries in such a way as to give latitude for interpretation by the regents.

I have given all these facts, to show distinctly the political origin and tendency of the movement. During the entire four years, three of which were under populist administration, the attitude of the teachers was rarely other than a plain, bringing charges against Prof. Will, a populist, every one of which was proved false by the records of the board, and he

made a written retraction. Charges presented by a candidate for the place led eventually to a slight reduction in the salary of the superintendent of printing. General satisfaction with the working force and with results of the work was again expressed by members of the board in the presence of the board. The only criticism offered me by Mr. Hoffman was in the statement that an injustice was done in the suspension for insubordination of five students, two of whom were his own sons. I may add right here that in appointment of college officers the question of personal politics has but once during my connection with the board had consideration. Gov. Gillick named, and the board of his appointment elected, three populist members to the organization. One of those retained his place until this reorganization. In no other case, to my knowledge, has the political address of a candidate been asked or known. Appointments under the populist board were made without such questions.

When the board gathered in April, upon notice from myself as secretary, the five new members, before filing the official oath, retired for a half hour's caucus, leaving three officers seated upon the college to which I have devoted my life with the hope that it might be a permanent movement to a true ideal of "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." I still hope that these friends of genuine education in all parties will somehow save the state institutions from being the football of partisan politics under any name, or for any special interest. I hope that the college may still be the pride of the state and not of a sect.

GEORGE T. FAIRCHILD.

Gift cups and saucers are made in many styles and with various inscriptions. They are given most commonly to children. But there is a curious and interesting group of 11 gift cups and saucers of large size, the cup holding a pint, that are presented to adults only. The cups are inscribed respectively Mother-in-law, Grandpa, Grandma, Sister, Brother, Uncle, Aunt, Husband, Wife, Father, Mother. Big cups and saucers with some or perhaps all of these inscriptions have been sold more or less for a long time; but as a regular article of stock, in full line, this group is practically new, having been on the market only about four years. They are made in this country. As with all gift cups and saucers, the greater number of these are sold in the holiday season, but there is a demand for them the year round, and the sale of them is steady and considerable.

To those who are accustomed to coffee cups of ordinary size, and if they wished more coffee, would prefer to have their cup replenished, it might seem that nobody would want such a big cup; but there are a good many people, taking them altogether, that like to drink out of a big cup. Stone china coffee cups holding a pint, with saucers to correspond, are a regular article of stock in wholesale and jobbing crockery houses, and many are sold. For example: Here is a young couple whose uncle, a great coffee drinker, is coming to make them a visit. The young husband says to his wife:

"We've never been able to give Uncle Bill coffee enough. Let's give him a cup that will hold all he can drink."

And the young wife says: "All right; let us do it."

And they buy him one of those big cups, marked "Uncle"; and when Uncle Bill sits down to breakfast for the first time in his nephew's house his coffee is brought to him in that cup, and he is pleased, as it is intended he should be.

It might be supposed that the total number of demands such as this wouldn't be enough to amount to much; but as a matter of fact among 70,000,000 people the number of just such demands is in the aggregate large.

A cup inscribed "Mother-in-law" may be presented for the same reason as that assigned for the presentation to an uncle as above set forth. Or it may be that the presentation of the mother-in-law cup is intended as a joke; but, if so, it is certainly meant to be a good-humored joke. Various occasions for the presentation of any of the other cups will readily suggest themselves, as birthdays, and so on, all inspired by friendly feeling. In fact, the only people who have anything to do with these cups that do not regard them in a friendly light are the decorators who make the inscriptions upon them.

The decorators are paid for their work per dozen cups, and when the mother-in-law cup came out they protested. They got no more for that long compound word than they did for the short and simple word wife, which they put on many cups. Obviously a decorator receiving cups for decoration would rather have two wives than one mother-in-law, and a number of the other inscriptions are nearly twice as long as wife. So, to make it fair in allotting the cups to the decorators at the pottery establishment, it is customary so to divide them, with respect to their inscriptions, that each decorator will get as near as possible the same number of letters to make.—N. Y. Sun.

A STUCK-UP CAT.

Kansas City Citizen That Fooled with Fly Paper.

A small, gray kitten in Kansas City walked back and forth in a store window the other day; conscious of her graceful appearance she lifted her feet daintily and curled her tail up over her back. Suddenly a noise in the store startled her, and she lowered her head and dropped her tail, as she turned stealthily to investigate. This was a mistake. For the tail came in contact with a piece of sticky fly paper, and all the efforts she made to remove it but increased her discomfort and humiliation. She shook her little body, and the tail was wagged vigorously, but the paper held her faster and tighter than it ever held a fly. She put her forepaw down; it stuck. Her little hind paw came to the rescue, and was held where it fell. Frantic and mewing piteously, she rolled over and over, till enwrapped in a drapery of flypaper, she tumbled off the window platform and was gone. No one knew where or how, with but two feet free and those on corners diagonally opposite, she had managed to get out of sight and hearing. But she did it, and the flypaper went with her.

mal: though since that time all affected animals have been isolated from the herd, as shown by Prof. Georgezon's report in their hands: though there was placed in their hands the manuscript of Prof. Mayo's bulletin upon tuberculosis, founded upon his investigation of these very cases; and though Prof. Georgezon and myself were both before the board at the September meeting without being asked a question on this matter, a recent announcement a startling discovery of disreputable neglect. Possibly his own ignorance of the subject may excuse an apparently willful misrepresentation. Reform and truth are not necessarily friends or even acquaintances.

As to the new members of the faculty I have no disposition to judge. They cannot be held responsible for the circumstances under which they are called. It is, however, strikingly noticeable from the extensive testimonials published that not a single one of the 12 has won his reputation by his teaching.

In conclusion, I have only to thank the thousands of good friends whose kindly words have softened the effect of a change which seems to have laid the college to which I have devoted my life with the hope that it might be a permanent movement to a true ideal of "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." I still hope that these friends of genuine education in all parties will somehow save the state institutions from being the football of partisan politics under any name, or for any special interest. I hope that the college may still be the pride of the state and not of a sect.

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GIFT CUPS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

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A PIONEER SHOEMAKER.

WORKING AT HIS TRADE ALTHOUGH EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Mr. James McMillen, of Champaign, Has Followed the Shoemaker's Trade All His Life—Every Day at His Bench Working with Apparently the Same Vigor as a Young Man—A Sketch of His Life.

From the Gazette, Champaign, Ill.

At the advanced age of eighty-five years, James McMillen, of 112 West Washington street, is one of the most active men in Champaign, Illinois. Mr. McMillen is a pioneer citizen of the city, and his form is as familiar on the streets as that of any citizen of the town. All his life Mr. McMillen has followed the trade of shoemaker, and every day finds him at his bench, bending over his work with apparently the same vigor he commanded when he was a young man.

He has a little shop on North Wright street, in the vicinity of the University of Illinois, and he is the official shoemaker, as it were, for the students of that institution.

About a year ago Mr. McMillen was absent from his bench for several weeks, and his family form was missed along the streets. The local newspapers announced that he was dangerously ill. For months he was a sufferer, but finally he appeared again at his shop, and has lost but very few days since then and none, perhaps, on account of sickness. His friends were surprised to see him out again, and they were more surprised when he told them the cause of his recovery.

There was no small amount of local interest in his case, and a reporter visited him, to have him relate the story.

"I feel," said the spry old gentleman, "that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Something like a year ago it appeared to me that I was almost a physical wreck. I was suffering from a disease of the kidneys. A thick scurf had formed on the bottoms of my feet and my ankles were terribly swollen and inflamed. In fact, they reached such a condition that I could not walk, and it looked as though my days were numbered."

"I read in the newspaper testimonials from people who claimed to have been cured of kidney trouble by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and thought that it would do me no harm to give them a trial. I bought a box of them at the drug store and began taking them according to directions. It may seem strange, but it is a fact that I felt the benefit of them almost as soon as I began to take them. After I had taken a few pills my urinal discharges became almost as black as tar, and I noticed at the same time that the pain and soreness were leaving my kidneys."

"A few days later the swelling began to go out of my ankles, and at the end of five weeks I had entirely disappeared, taking with it that terrible scurf which had formed on the bottoms of my feet and caused me so much trouble. I continued to gather my strength, and at the end of six weeks I felt entirely recovered and resumed my work at the shop. I think I took from four to five boxes of the pills and have taken none since."

Mr. McMillen's residence on West Washington street, is more than a mile distant from his shop, but nearly every day he walks the entire distance, morning and evening, and he could not do this if that swelling still existed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price. Twenty-five boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

(First published September 10, 1897.)

State of Kansas, County of Riley, ss.

To all whom these presents shall come, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that by virtue and in pursuance of an order issued out of the Probate Court of Riley county, Kansas, authorizing and empowering the undersigned to sell certain real estate belonging to the estate of John H. Hougham, deceased, for the payment of debts due from said estate, we will at 10 o'clock a. m. on the thirtieth day of October, 1897, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Iola, County of Allen, and State of Kansas, offer at public sale the following described real estate, to-wit: The north-east quarter of section twenty-three (23), township twenty-three (23), range eighteen (18) east, containing 160 acres, located in Allen County, Kansas.

Terms of sale: Purchasers must pay at least one-third of the purchase price cash in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from date of sale. Deferred payments secured by mortgage on the real estate sold with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

MARTHA C. HOUGHAM AND HENRY HOUGHAM, Administrators of the estate of John H. Hougham, deceased.

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